

Insurance Is An Asset

Successful business men look upon fire insurance as part and parcel of their business equipment. It is also imperative that your policy bear all the marks of solidity and reliability. Our record after years of operation is an open book. Let us talk with you about your present or future needs. Abstracts of title, conveyancing, bonds, money to loan on farms, city and ranch property, improved and unimproved, a large list to select from.

LEE-NELMS CO., Inc.

Bircham Bldg., Price, Utah

You Pay As Much

As It Will Cost You For

Spring Canyon

Mined At Storrs, Carbon County, Utah, By

Spring Canyon Coal Company

Sales Department,
Newhouse Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.



The Highest Efficiency

COAL

Government Equivalent, 2184 pounds. Unequalled For Storrs. Best of Steaming and Heating Qualities.

Independent Coal & Coke Co.

Mines At Keelworth, Utah
General Offices, Walker Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.

PRICE BOTTLING WORKS

All Kinds of
Soft Drinks, Flavoring
Syrups, Candy and
Drum Gas.

Goods Delivered At Your Homes
Promptly.

Out of Town Orders Solicited
and Given Prompt Attention.

Phone 24 Price, Utah

Carbon Mercantile Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Soft Drink Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, and Similar Merchandise. Specializing in

NECKO, GRAPEJUICE: HODA, WATER, and NEAT BEERS.

Warehouse and Cold Storage Plant At Price. Deliveries Anywhere.

M. MILLARICH, Mgr.
Mines Bldg., Price, Utah.

UTAH COALMEN TO HAVE PLACE AT TABLE

NATIONAL BODY IS TO BE SOON REORGANIZED.

P. J. Quenly, With Large Interests Locally, Chosen to Represent Two States At Philadelphia, Pa., Meeting This Month—Much Good Is Expected From Coming Conference.

When the reorganization and incorporation of the National Coal Association takes place at Philadelphia, Pa., May 28th and 29th, this month, the coal districts of Southern Wyoming and Utah will be represented by a director. This is said to mean that the local interests of the two districts will be well looked after in future and that the territory will have a voice in all matters coming before the association, which was organized on the suggestion of the federal authorities.

Following the receipt of information in this territory that the Utah and Southern Wyoming districts would be given representation on the directorate of the national association, the Southern Wyoming operators met at Rock Springs Thursday of last week and about the same time the Utah operators are said to have held a meeting. Then a joint meeting of the two districts was held in Salt Lake City last Friday and after a thorough discussion of the matter P. J. Quenly of Kemmerer, Wyo., was elected as the director to the national association, representing both districts.

Director Quenly has operated for more than thirty years in this Western territory and is said to be well regarded by all coal operators in the United States. It is thought he will have a great influence in the deliberations that may come before the national organization in the future. He is a large owner of coal acreage in Huntington Canyon in Emery county and elsewhere in Eastern Utah.

FUEL SITUATION SERIOUS.
SAYS WYOMING OPERATOR

The fuel oil situation in California and the labor situation in connection with the coal mines of Southern Wyoming and Utah are taking on a certain aspect, according to D. H. Pape, secretary of the Southern Wyoming Coal Operators' Association, who returned to Ogden last Saturday from a three weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast. Government officials and coal operators anticipate the surplus of fuel oil will be exhausted during the next seven or eight months and that this means a heavy increase in the coal business of this territory, because the coal producers cannot keep up with the demand made upon them. Pape visited all parts of California, calling on the coal dealers, and stated that he found the coal situation there in good shape. He anticipates a heavy increase in the coal business in both the Southern Wyoming and Utah districts on account of the heavy demand expected on the coast.

"The labor situation with regard to the coal business in the local districts is extremely serious," says Pape. "In both Utah and Wyoming at present the mines have not more than a 50 or 60 per cent supply of labor, and unless something is done by the federal authorities to remedy the situation, an extreme coal shortage next winter is sure to result. During the last fifteen days," he added, "the coal operators have received orders from the west sufficient to run them for sixty days, and the orders continue to come in at that rate right along. And this, too, in face of the fact that two weeks ago we were all begging for business."

Pape says the Southern Wyoming mines are now shipping, for the first time, coal into Iowa, and that it is going forward to that state at the rate of eight cars a day.

CONDITIONS THE COUNTRY OVER FOR MONTH OF APRIL

Analysis of working conditions as reported by the operators of forty-seven hundred and twenty mines shows a total production during the week ended April 27th of 9,582,975 net tons and a tonnage capacity of 12,564,442 tons. For the country as a whole, the ratio of production to maximum capacity during the week ended April 27th was 74.7 per cent, the highest point attained this year. Losses attributed to transportation conditions declined from 16.2 per cent of potential capacity during the preceding week to 14.4 per cent; losses due to labor conditions from 1.6 to 4.4 per cent; those due to mine disability from 2.2 to 2.8 per cent, and no market losses from 1.8 to 1.2 per cent.

General improvement in working conditions was reported in all fields with the exception of Indiana, Western Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Material increases were recorded in the Northern and Central Ohio fields, production rising from 42.8 per cent the week of April 20th to 75.2 per cent. Other fields reporting material improvement were the Irwin Gas and Somerset county fields of Pennsylvania, the high volatile fields of West Virginia, the Southern Appalachian fields and the Southwestern Virginia fields. The improvement in all cases effected by the reduction in losses due to car shortage.

Production of operators in the Hazard (Kentucky) field declined from 37.1 per cent the week of April 20th to 37.6 per cent, shortage of cars causing the loss.

Coal Week Is Coming.—WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The fuel administration today designated the week beginning June 2d as Coal Week, for an extensive campaign for early ordering of coal for next winter. Preparations have been made by the administration in every

state to bring its early ordering message before the people, through motion picture houses, the four-minute speakers and posters.

AN EXCELLENT STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE IS REPORTED

The high standard of performance reported from the byproduct operators the week previous was equalled and even exceeded during the week ended May 11th. The ratio of production to maximum capacity rose from 48.1 per cent the preceding week, to 55.8 per cent. Out of the 10.4 per cent of maximum capacity which the operators of the country failed to realize in actual production, 2.7 per cent was lost through lack of coal; 0.6 per cent on account of labor trouble; 1.5 per cent through repairs to plant; 1.2 per cent because of "no market," and 1.2 per cent for all other causes.

Operating conditions in the various states varied but little from the performance of the week before. Indiana reported the only material increase, the ratio of production to maximum capacity rising from 79.2 per cent the week of April 27th to 86.4 per cent. Increased supply of byproduct coal was the direct cause of the improvement. Kentucky was the only state to record a material decrease, the producing ratio declining from 30.2 per cent the preceding week to 25.8 per cent. Repairs was the cause given as limiting production.

Pennsylvania, the largest producing state, is reporting the least favorable conditions and is now operating at 32 per cent of capacity.

AROUND THE COAL CAMPS: PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

All the mines of the country are working full six days a week at this time.

Considerable coal is coming down from the Millburn mine to Price consumers.

Every coke oven at Hunnyside, under from those undergoing repairs, is in service.

W. H. Lawley has quit Black Hawk to look after his own interests at Hardscrabble.

Utah Fuel company is furnishing the city of Price with slack for its municipal lighting and power plant. Close to six hundred dollars is the monthly bill.

W. O. Orr of New York City, representing a number of Eastern capitalists, has been over at Grand Junction, Colo., for several days looking about to buy a coal mine. He figures to build a railroad to any property he may take hold of.

Many of the anthracite coal mine workers who had hidden away their money in odd places, like old stockings or buried it for safekeeping, proved enthusiastic buyers of third liberty bonds.

W. W. Jones, civil engineer, is developing some coal lands for a California crowd just west of the holdings of Carbon Fuel company in Spring Canyon. Jones has just recently Canyon. Jones has but just recently brought the Wattie proposition to a

Inland Coal company is the name of an Ogden and Coalville concern that is to take over for incorporation purposes the holdings of W. H. Lawley in Hardscrabble Canyon, between Helper and Castle Gate. The company is being incorporated for \$250,000. It has property also at Coalville. The Hardscrabble mine will be shipping to early winter or sooner.

Reports have lately been circulated that coal is liable to take a sudden rise at Salt Lake City at any time without reference to July 1st, but dealers say this cannot be done without all dealers acting together, and there is no apparent likelihood of that happening. Coal operators report brisk business with consumers all over this part of the country laying in stocks for next winter in anticipation of a probable shortage next winter. The losses of last winter's severities in the East have not been overlooked.

Shortage of yard labor limited production of beehive coke in the Connellsville and adjacent regions during the week ended May 4th, causing a loss of potential capacity of 18.2 per cent as compared with losses due to shortage of yard labor during the week ended April 27th of 11.5 per cent. Sixty-three of the principal operators in the Connellsville, Greensburg and Latrobe districts of Pennsylvania produced 224,100 net tons of coke or 76.4 per cent of their maximum capacity. Losses due to transportation conditions declined from 8.6 per cent the week of April 27th to 6.2 per cent. Mine disability was given as causing a loss of 2.6 per cent. The same operators produced 159,510 net tons of coal.

Purity and abundance are the two essentials of water supply. Wells and springs are the usual sources of farm water, but both may be easily contaminated and the purity should therefore be inspected for possible sources of pollution.

Hope said that the Western States were far more fortunate in the matter of motive power and cars than were the people of the East. The entire situation, he added, was a matter of cars; as there was an abundance of fuel, both in the East and the West. Getting it to the consumer is the

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COAL AND OF COKE

Ruthenium output declined slightly during the week ended May 11th, after three successive weeks of rising production. The total production of soft coal (including lignite and coal made into coke) is estimated on the basis of railway shipments at 31,858,000 net tons as compared with 31,863,000 net tons during the preceding week or a decrease of 2 per cent. Production per working day is estimated at 1,937,000 net tons, considerably in excess of 1,829,500 net tons, the average during May, 1917.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND OF BEEHIVE COKE

Total Bituminous, Including Coal Coked.

Week Ended:

Total Per Week.

Average Per Working Day.

Total Per Week.

Average Per Working Day.

April 29 (a)

11,122,000

1,851,000

587,000

111,000

April 27 (a)

11,802,000

1,867,000

739,000

122,000

May 4 (b)

11,559,000

1,827,000

687,000

110,000

(a) Revised from last report.

(b) Subject to revision.

Production of beehive coke is estimated at 657,000 net tons, an average of

110,000 net tons per working day, as compared with 123,000 net tons during

the preceding week. The decrease in production during the past week amounted to 11 per cent.

Anthracite shipments during the week ended May 4th rose to 48,579 cars,

the largest since the week of March 30th.

THE SUN, PRICE, UTAH—EVERY FRIDAY

FUEL SITUATION IS CONSIDERED AT MEET

DECIDED SLUMP IN RETAIL RED-TAPE METHODS.

Necessary Car Supervision For the Handling of Products of the Mines Demanded By Representatives of Fuel Administrations Throughout the West—Road to Teton Valley.

If the recommendations made to Dr. H. A. Garfield, head of the national fuel administration, in a clearly worded resolution adopted by the fuel administrators of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Arizona in Salt Lake City last week are adopted, there will be a decided stamp in the red-tape market. In other words, if the recommendations receive Garfield's approval the fuel administrators in the states named will be permitted to use their own discretion in many matters that now have to be taken up with the administration at Washington, D. C. The meeting was held at the direction of National Administrator Garfield, who desired that the administrators in the states named should get together and discuss the fuel outlook. Those present at the conference were Walter E. Hope, representing the states relation division; W. W. Armstrong of Utah, Augustine Kendall of Wyoming, Fred J. Holmes of Oregon, Frank R. Gooding of Idaho, David Whitcomb of Washington, A. E. Schwabacher of California, E. H. Walker of Nevada and C. M. Shanno of Arizona.

After a general discussion of the situation in the several states, at which Hope presided, it was decided not to recommend any changes at this time in prices or policies, except to urge upon the people in every possible way the necessity for them to store coal during the summer and early fall, in order to decrease the demand that always is felt in winter. The matter of the powers of the administrators then was taken up, and it was recommended, in view of the differences which exist in the East and West as to the production, distribution and consumption of coal, that the administrators in the states represented be permitted to use wider discretion in the modification and enforcement of the general rules put into effect by the national administration. In this connection it is set out that the administrators should particularly be allowed to use their own discretion in the matter of restricting the consumption of fuel and the maintenance of varied industries. As to the latter recommendation, it was pointed out that the restriction as to tile and brick plants and greenhouses, while it may serve a wise purpose in the East, has a directly opposite effect in this country, as the coal production is largely dependent upon these industries, because they furnish a market for coke and screenings, making possible a larger production for domestic consumption.

It further was recommended that the representative of this district be permitted, under proper co-operation with the railroad administration, to maintain necessary car supervision. Also that the service of the state organizations be utilized to the utmost to stimulate early buying and storing of coal, and that the national administration be requested to use its good offices to secure such amendments to the Lever act as will provide for the production, distribution and price of wood for fuel. The closing recommendation, which was urged by former Governor Grouard of Idaho, was that a branch railroad should be built a distance of twelve miles from the line of the Oregon Short Line in Eastern Idaho into the Teton Valley, where an immense deposit of first class bituminous coal has been discovered. It is set out that the coal from these mines will easily supply a population of seventy-five thousand along the St. Anthony branch of the Oregon Short Line. It is pointed out in conclusion that this would greatly relieve the demand for railroad equipment now required to move coal a distance of three to four hundred miles from the mines of Utah and Wyoming.

Hope said that the Western States were far more fortunate in the matter of motive power and cars than were the people of the East. The entire situation, he added, was a matter of cars; as there was an abundance of fuel, both in the East and the West. Getting it to the consumer is the

problem. He also paid a high compliment to the district car service bureau, which was organized in Utah October under the suggestions of W. W. Armstrong, fuel administrator for Utah, saying that he was familiar with the work and that it had made an enviable record in relieving a serious situation.

The Sun for good job printing.

The Sun for good job printing.